Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861. NO. 14.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. B. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
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TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANES, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. EBERENFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SZMOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives	9,35 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M
" " West "	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast " East "	3,35 A. M.	"	3,40 A. M.
" " West "	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail " East "	7,30 A. M.	"	7,45 A. M.
" " West "	2,25 P. M.,	"	2,45 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train and Fast Line West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnstown Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, and Mail train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 00 A. M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M.
Western Through	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A. M. & 11 15 A. M.
Western Through	3 10 A. M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 22 A. M.
Eastern Way	1 55 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 169, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 36, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moser.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony E. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKelvey.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aumandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodcock.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph E. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. E. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Beifenyder.
Judges of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Moore.
West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairne.
North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Condo.

Select Poetry.

IN MEMORY OF HON. EDW. D. BAKER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Oh! fallen hero! noble friend!
'Tis not the friend I mourn in thee,
Though called, in mid career, to end
Thy shining course of victory.

I dare not grieve for friendship's sake,
To know thy soldier's knell is rung;
That shame or glory ne'er shall wake
The silvery trumpet of thy tongue;

That dim the eye whose lightning seared
The traitor, through his brazen mail;
Those lips whose smile of sweetness cheered
Our darkest day, are cold and pale.

No selfish sorrow fits thee now,
And we who loved thee stand aside
While she, our mother, veils her brow
And in her grief forgets her pride.

When half the stars of honor fade,
That gemmed her banner's morning sky,
She sees them triumph, who betrayed,
And he, her truest chieftain, die!

When low ambition rules the land,
And patriots play the traitor's part,
We ill can spare his open hand,
We ill can spare his honest heart.

When timid lips proclaim their doubt,
To chill the ardor of the brave,
We miss his dauntless battle-shout;
That never truce to treason gave.

When freedom's base apostles preach
Dishonor in the sacred name
Of Peace, his grand indignant speech
No more shall smite the cowering shame!

God! Thou hast sheathed the sword he drew;
We bow before thy dark decree;
But give the arms that build anew
Our nation's temple, strength from Thee!

Political.

LAST SPEECH
—OF—
HON. EDWARD D. BAKER.

Delivered in the United States Senate, at the late Extra Session of Congress.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it has not been my fortune to participate in, at any length, indeed, not to hear very much of the discussion which has been going on—more, I think, in the hands of the Senator from Kentucky than anybody else—upon all the propositions connected with this war; and, as I really feel as sincerely as he can an earnest desire to preserve the Constitution of the United States for everybody, South as well as North, I have listened for some little time past to what he has said with earnest desire to apprehend the point of his objection to this particular bill. And now—waiving what I think is the elegant but loose declamation in which he chooses to indulge—I would propose, with my habitual respect for him, (for nobody is more courteous and more gentlemanly,) to ask him if he will be kind enough to tell me what single provision there is in this bill which is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support—one distant, single proposition in the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I will state, in general terms, that every one of them is, in my opinion, flagrantly so, unless it may be the last. I will send the Senator the bill, and he may comment on the sections.

Mr. BAKER. Pick out that one which is in your judgment most clearly so.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. They are all in my opinion, so equally atrocious that I dislike to discriminate. I will send the Senator the bill, and tell him that every section, except the last, in my opinion, violates the Constitution of the United States; and of that last section I express no opinion.

Mr. BAKER. I had hoped that the respectful suggestion to the Senator would enable him to point out to me one, in his judgment, most clearly so, for they are not all alike, they are not equally atrocious.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Very nearly. There are ten of them. The Senator can select which he pleases.

Mr. BAKER. Let me try then if I must generalize as the Senator does, to see if I can get the scope and meaning of this bill. It is a bill providing that the President of the United States may declare, by proclamation, in a certain given state of fact, certain territory within the United States to be in a condition of insurrection and war; which proclamation shall be extensively published within the district to which it relates. That is the first proposition. I ask him if that is unconstitutional? That is a plain question. Is it unconstitutional to give power to the President to declare a portion of the territory of the United States in a state of insurrection or rebellion? He will not dare to say it is.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is a very adroit debater, and he discovers, of course, the great advantage he would have if I were to allow him, occupying the floor, to ask me a series of questions, and then have his own criticisms made on them.—When he has closed his speech, if I deem it necessary, I may make some reply. At present, however, I will answer that question. The State of Illinois, I believe, is a military district; the State of Kentucky is a military district. In my judgment the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President authority, to declare a State in a condition of insurrection or rebellion.

Mr. BAKER. In the first place, the bill does not say a word about States.—That is the first answer.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Does not the Senator know, in fact, that those States compose military districts? It might as well have said "States" as to describe what is a State.

Mr. BAKER. I do; and this is the reason why I suggest to the honorable Senator that this criticism about States does not mean anything at all. That is the very point. The objection certainly ought not to be that he can declare a part of a State in insurrection and not the whole of it. In point of fact, the Constitution of the United States acting upon it, are not treating of States, but of the territory comprising the United States; and I submit once more to his better judgment that it cannot be unconstitutional to allow the President to declare a county or a part of a county, or a town or part of a town, or part of a State, or the whole of a State, or two States, or five States in a condition of insurrection if in his judgment that be the fact. That is not wrong.

In the next place, it provides that that being so, the military commander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion and restore order and preserve the lives and property of citizens. I submit to him, if the President of the United States has power, or ought to have power, to suppress insurrection and rebellion, is there any better way to do it, or is there any other? The gentleman says, do it by the civil power. Look at the fact. The civil power is utterly overwhelmed; the courts are closed; the judges banished. Is he to do it in person, or by his military commanders? Are they to do it with regulation, or without it? That is the only question.

Mr. President, The honorable Senator says there is a state of war. The Senator from Vermont agrees with him; or rather he agrees with the Senator from Vermont in that. What then? There is a state of public war; none the less war because it is urged from the other side; not the less war because it is unjust; not the less war because it is a war of insurrection and rebellion. It is still war; and I am willing to say it is public war—public as contradistinguished from private war?—What then? Shall we carry that war on? Is it his duty as a Senator to carry it on? If so, how? By armies, under command; by military organization and authority, advancing to suppress insurrection and rebellion. Is that wrong? Is that unconstitutional? Are we not bound to do, with whoever levies war against us, as we would do if he was a foreigner? There is no distinction as to the mode of carrying on war; we carry on war against an advancing army just the same, whether it be from Russia or from South Carolina.—Will the honorable Senator tell me it is our duty to stay here, within fifteen miles of the enemy seeking to advance upon us every hour, and talk about nice questions of constitutional construction as to whether it is war or merely insurrection? No sir. It is our duty to advance, if we can; to suppress insurrection; to put down rebellion; to dissipate the rising; to scatter the enemy; and when we have done so, to preserve, in the terms of the bill, the liberty, lives, and property of the people of the country, by just and fair police regulations. I ask the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Lane,] when we took Monterey, did we not do it there? When we took Mexico, did we not do it there? Is it not a part, a neccessary, an indispensable part of war itself, that there shall be military regulations over the country conquered and held? Is that unconstitutional?

I think it was a mere play of words that the Senator indulged in when he attempted to answer the Senator from New York. I did not understand the Senator from New York to mean anything else substantially but this, that the Constitution deals generally with a state of peace, and that when war is declared it leaves the condition of public affairs to be determined by the law of war, in the country where war exists. It is true that the Constitution of the United States does adopt the laws of war as a part of the instrument itself, during the continuance of war. The Constitution does not provide that spies shall be hung. Is it unconstitutional to hang a spy? There is no provision for it in terms in the Constitution; but nobody denies the right, the power, the justice. Why? Because it is part of the law of war.

The Constitution does not provide for the exchange of prisoners; yet it may be done under the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide that a prisoner may be taken at all; yet his captivity is perfectly just and constitutional. It seems to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that view on the subject.

Again, sir, when a military commander advances, as I trust, if there are no more unexpected great reverses, he will advance, through Virginia, and occupies the country, there, perhaps, as here, the civil law may be silent; there perhaps the civil officers may flee as ours have been compelled to flee. What then? If the civil law is silent, who shall control and regulate the conquered district—who but the military commander? As the Senator from Illinois has well said, shall it be done by regulation, or without regulation?—Shall the general, or the colonel, or the captain, be supreme, or shall he be regulated and ordered by the President of the United States? That is the sole question. The Senator has put it well.

I agree that we ought to do all that we can to limit, to restrain, to fetter the abuse of military power. Bayonets are at best illogical arguments. I am not willing, except as a cause of sheerest necessity, ever to permit a military commander to exercise authority over life, liberty, and property. But, sir, it is part of the law of war; you cannot carry in the rear of your army your courts; you cannot organize juries; you cannot have trials according to the forms and ceremonial of the common law amid the clangor of arms, and somebody must enforce police regulations in a conquered or occupied district. I ask the Senator from Kentucky again respectfully, is that unconstitutional; or if in the nature of war it must exist, even if there be no law passed by us to allow it, is it unconstitutional to regulate it?—That is the question, to which I do not think he will make a clear and distinct reply.

Now, sir, I have shown him two sections of the bill, which I do not think he will repeat earnestly are unconstitutional. I do not think that he will seriously deny that it is perfectly constitutional to limit, to regulate, to control, at the same time to confer and restrain authority in the hands of military commanders. I think it is wise and judicious to regulate it by virtue of powers to be placed in the hands of the President by law.

Now, a few words, and a few words only, as to the Senator's predictions. The Senator from Kentucky stands up here in a manly way in opposition to what he sees is the overwhelming sentiment of the Senate, and utters reproof, malediction, and prediction combined. Well, sir, it is not every prediction that is prophecy. It is the easiest thing in the world to do; there is nothing easier, except to be mistaken when we have predicted. I confess, Mr. President, that I would not have predicted three weeks ago the disasters which have overtaken our arms; and I do not think (if I were to predict now) that six months hence the Senator will indulge in the same tone of prediction which is his favorite key now. I would ask him what would you have us do now—a confederate army within twenty miles of us, advancing, or threatening to advance, to overwhelm your Government; to shake the pillars of the Union; to bring it around your head if you stay here in ruins? Are we to predict evil, and retire from what we predict? Is it not the manly part to go on as we have begun, to raise money, and levy armies, to organize them, to prepare to advance; when we do advance, to regulate that advance by all the laws and regulations that civilization and humanity will allow in time of battle? Can we do anything more? To talk to us about stopping is idle; we will never stop.—Will the Senator yeild to rebellion? Will he shrink from armed insurrection?—Will his State justify it? Will its better public opinion allow it? Shall we send a flag of truce? What would we have? Or would he conduct this war so feebly, that the whole world would smile at us in derision? What would he have? These speeches of his sown broadcast over the land, what clear distinct meaning have they? Are they not intended for disorganization in our very midst? Are they not intended to dull our weapons? Are they not intended to destroy our zeal? Are they not intended to animate our enemies? *Sir, are they not words of brilliant, polished treason, even in the very Capitol of the Confederacy?* [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. ANTHONY in the chair.) Order?

Mr. BAKER. What would have been thought if, in another Capitol, in another Republic, in a yet more martial age, a Senator as grave, not more eloquent or dignified than the Senator from Kentucky, yet with the Roman purple flying over his shoulders, had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman glory, and declared that advancing Hannibal was just, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with in terms of peace? What would have been thought if after the battle of Cannæ, a Senator there had risen in his place and denounced every levy of the Roman people, every expenditure of its treasury, and every appeal to the old recollections and the old glories? Sir, a Senator, himself learned far more than myself in such lore, [Mr. FESSENDEN] tells me, in a voice that I am glad is audible, that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock. It is a grand commentary upon the American Constitution that we permit these words to be uttered. I ask the Senator to recollect, too, what, save to send aid and comfort to the enemy, do these predictions of his amount to? Every word thus uttered falls as a note of inspiration upon every confederate ear. Every sound thus uttered is a word (and falling from his lips, a mighty word) of kindling and triumph to a foe that determines to advance. For me, amid temporary defeat, disaster, disgrace, it seems that my duty calls me utter another word and that word is, bold, sudden, forward, determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies, by military commanders clothed with full power, advancing with all the past glories of the Republic urging them on to conquest.

I do not stop to consider whether it is subjugation or not. It is compulsory obedience, not to my will: not to yours, sir; not to the will of any one man; not to the will of any one State; but compulsory obedience to the Constitutition of the whole country. The Senator chose the other day again and again to animadvert of a single expression in a little speech delivered before the Senate, in which I took occasion to say that if the people of the rebellious States could not govern themselves as States, they ought to be governed as Territories. The Senator knew full well, then, for I explained it twice—he knows full well now—that on this side of the Chamber; nay in this whole Chamber; nay, in this whole North and West; nay, in all the loyal States in all their breadth, there is not a man among us all who dreams of causing any man in the South to submit to any rule, either as to life, liberty, or property, that we ourselves do not willingly agree to yield to. Did he ever think of that? Subjugation for what? When we subjugate South Carolina, what shall we do? We shall compel its obedience to the Constitution of the United States; that is all. Why play upon words? We do not mean, we have never said, any more. If it be slavery that men should obey the Constitution their fathers fought for, let it be so. If it be freedom, it is freedom equally for them and for us. We propose to subjugate rebellion into loyalty; we propose to subjugate rebellion into peace; we propose to subjugate confederate anarchy into constitutional Union liberty. The Senator well knows that we propose no more. I ask him, I appeal to his better judgment now, what does he imagine we intend to do, if fortunately we conquer Tennessee or South Carolina—call it "conquer" if you will, sir— what do we propose to do? They will have their courts still, they will have their ballot boxes still; they will have their elections still; they will have their representatives upon this floor still; they will have taxation and representation still; they will have the writ of *habeas corpus* still; they will have every privilege they ever had and all we desire. When the confederate armies are scattered; when their leaders are banished from power; when the people return to a late repentant sense of the wrong they have done a Government they never felt but in benignancy and blessing, then the Constitution made for all will be felt by all, like the descending rains from heaven which bless all alike. Is that subjugation? To restore what was, as it was, for the benefit of the whole country and of the whole human race, is all we desire and all we can have.

Gentlemen talk about the Northeast. I appeal to the Senators from the Northeast, is there a man in all your States who advances upon the south with any other idea but to restore the Constitution of the United States in its spirit and unity? I never heard that one. I believe no man indulges in any dream of inflicting there any wrong to public liberty; and I respectfully tell the Senator from Kentucky that he persistently, earnestly, I will not say willfully, misrepresents the sentiment of the North and West when he attempts to teach these doctrines to the confederates of the South.

Sir, while I am predicting, I will tell you another thing. This threat about money and men amounts to nothing.—Some of the States which have been named in that connexion, I know well. I know, as my friend from Illinois will bear me witness, his own State, very well. I am sure that no temporary defeat, no momentary disaster, will swerve that State either from its allegiance to the Union, or from its determination to preserve it. It is not with us a question of money or of blood; it is a question involving considerations higher than these. When the Senator from Kentucky speaks of the Pacific, I see another distinguished friend from Illinois, now worthily representing one of the States on the Pacific, [Mr. DOUGALL,] who will bear me witness that I know that State too, well. I take the liberty—I know I but utter his sentiments in advance—joining with him, to say that that State, quoting from the passage the gentleman himself has quoted, will be true to the Union to the last of her blood and her treasure. There may be some disaffected; there may be some few men there who would "rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." There are such men everywhere. There are a few men there who have left the South for the good of the South: who are perverse, violent, destructive, revolutionary, and opposed to social order. A few, but very few, thus formed and thus nurtured, in California and Oregon, both persistently endeavor to create and maintain mischief; but the great portion of our population are loyal to the core and in every chord of their hearts. They are offering through me—more to their own Senators every day from California, and indeed from Oregon—to add to the legions of this country, by the hundred and the thousand. They are willing to come thousands of miles with their arms on their shoulders, at their own expense, to share with the best offering of their heart's blood in the great struggle of constitutional liberty. I tell the Senator that his predictions, sometimes for the South, sometimes for the middle States, sometimes for the Northeast, and then wandering away in airy visions out to the far Pacific, about the dread of our people, as for loss of blood and treasure, provoking them to disloyalty, are false in sentiment, false in fact, and false in loyalty. The Senator from Kentucky is mistaken in them all. Five hundred million dollars? What then? Great Britain gave more than two thousand million in the great battle for constitutional liberty which she led at one time almost singlehanded against the world. Five hundred thousand men: What then? We have them: they are ours; they are children of the country. They belong to the whole country; they are our sons; our kinsmen; and there are many of us who will give them all up before we will abate one word of our just demand, or will retreat one inch from the line which divides right from wrong.

Sir, it is not a question of men or of money in that sense. All the money, all the men, are, in our judgment, well bestowed in such a cause. When we give them, we know their value. Knowing their value well, we give them with the more pride and the more joy. Sir, how can we retreat? Sir, how can we make peace? Who shall treat? What commissioners? Who would go? Upon what terms? Where is your boundary line? Where the end of the principles we shall have to give up? What will become of constitutional government? What will become of public liberty? What of past glories? What of future hopes? Shall we sink into the insignificance of the grave—a degraded, defeated, emasculated people, frightened by the results of one battle, and scared at the visions raised by the imagination of the Senator from Kentucky upon this floor? No, sir; a thousand times no, sir! We will rally—if, indeed, our words be necessary—we will rally the people, the loyal people, of the whole county. They will pour forth their treasure, their money, their men, without stint, without measure. The most peaceable man in this body may stamp his foot upon this Senate Chamber floor, as of old a warrior and a senator did, and from that single tramp there will spring forth armed legions. Shall one battle determine the fate of an empire, or a dozen?—the loss of one thousand men or twenty thousand?—or $100,000,000 or $500,000,000? In a year's peace, in ten years, at most, of peaceful progress, we can restore them all. There will be some graves reeking with blood, watered with the tears of affection. There will be some privation; there will be somewhat more need for labor to procure the necessaries of life. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the whole country, the Union, the Constitution, free government—with these there will return all the benefits of well-ordered civilization; the path of the country will be a career of greatness and of glory such as, in olden time, our fathers saw in the dim visions of years yet to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, if it had not been for the treason for which the Senator too often seeks to apologize.

☞ A letter from Beaufort describing the pillage by the slaves there, says every article of property which was valuable and portable was carried off, the beds and mattrasses having been cut up in order to provide wrapping material, and the feathers thrown from the windows. Pianofortes stood out on the sidewalks, guitars and other instruments lay in different stages of dilapidation upon the pavements, and the entire place seemed the very picture of ruin and desolation. The houses outside were as beautiful as ever, and the flower gardens were uninjured, but the interiors were little better than a chaos of broken furniture, torn books, engravings, &c.

☞ Barnum offers $1,000 for the lone representative of "Southern chivalry" found drunk at Beaufort, South Carolina, when that place was taken possession of by the Union troops.

☞ Experience is one of the most eloquent preachers, but never has a large congregation.

☞ "Understandest thou what thou readest?"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives!

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have during the whole year been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both is sure sooner or later to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear, as yet, not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.—The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably, saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace and a more extensive, valuable and reliable commerce than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign states, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of Government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.—The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope that it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor.—Since, however, it is apparent that here as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side. While under this general recommendation provision for defending our sea coast line already occurs to the mind, I also in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky no doubt will co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the temporary future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt desirable melioration of the rigor of maratime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of an accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Brittanic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British Ship *Perthshire*, in June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded on strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recomend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners, under the Act of the 3rd of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By the Act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instances only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the Eastern seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases in event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it—unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without approbation of Congress.

I submit, for your consideration, the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge-de-affairs near each of those new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86,835,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were $84,578,834.47, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, of $2,257,065.80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of 1st of July, were $102,000,509.27, and the expenses $98,239,738 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of $4,292,-776 18.

Estimates for the remaining ¾ of the year, and for the financial year 1863, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government, will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care.

It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the credible degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for the organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the military academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated, at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since, and I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as Chaplains in the army, and further suggest that general provision be made for Chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterised its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into active service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat, and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may remark, that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust. During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean, his circuit grew into an empire, although too large for any one Judge to give the courts therein more than a nominal attendance, arising in population from 1,470,018 in the year 1830 to 6,151,-405 in the year 1860 Besides this the country generally has outgrown our present judiciary.

If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit Courts, attended by Supreme Judges; while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon have never had any such Courts. Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts, would create a Court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort—and the evil of it be one which will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit Courts, too, are useful or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all. Three modifications occur to me, either of which, I think, would be an improvement upon our present system: Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event; then, first, let the whole country be divided into Circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest; or secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits; or, thirdly dispense with Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the judicial function wholly to the District Courts and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes.—Many of these acts have been drawn in and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language.—This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed, by some whose opinions I respect, that all the Acts of Congress now in force and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and re-written so as to be embraced in one volume, or at most, two volumes, of ordinary and convenient size: and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as in their judgment shall seem proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States; and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as $200,000,000 due in a large part from insurgents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifice in the discharge o, their patriotic duty to support the Government. Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it; not because I had any doubt that the end proposed—the collection of the debts—was just and right, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of powers; but the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with a hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the government, especially in view of the increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of the government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great National questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress, but while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it is in a great degree fails to effect the object of its creation; for want of power to make its judgments final.—Fully aware of the delicacy (not to say the danger) of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration, whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law, to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of $700,000 for the transportation of free mail matter, was $9,049,296 40, being about two per cent. less than the revenue for 1860. In the same time the expenditures were $13,606,759 11, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent. as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of $4,557,462 71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making $6,683,000, to which should be added the earning of the department in carrying free matter, viz: $700,000, making $9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at $12,525,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of $3,145,000, to be supplied from the Treasury in addition to the permanent appropriation. The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capitol here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of requiring that part of the District and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to the Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sale of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about $200,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about $100,000, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make itself-sustaining. The demand upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualities of the existing war have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the government are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls. The relations of the government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country South of Kansas is in possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. Agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause and assume to exercise the powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the government.

Agriculture, the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship assigned to it in the government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as not to have demanded and extorted more from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufacture would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized. The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confined to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels having fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain taken with a cargo of slaves on board his vessel has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death. The territories of Colorado, Dekotah and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein, under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the territories, as it is hoped it will be in future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government. At your late session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden at London in the year 1862.

I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you. Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes"—approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation in lieu pro tanto of direct taxes or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively that such persons, on such acceptance by the general government, be at once declared free, and that in any event, steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one. With us the power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than procuring room for population.

On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity that without which the government itself cannot be perpetuated?

The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for the purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blackade of the ports held by the insurgents instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress, enacted at the late session, for closing those ports. So also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of laws, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence, all indispensible means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensible. The inaugural address, at the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add to or subtract from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired with the assault upon Fort Sumpter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined and more distinct, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents claimed a strong support from North of Mason's and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely, and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first, Maryland was made to seem against the Union, and our soldiers were assailed, bridges were burned and railroads were torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capitol. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the cause of the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question. Kentucky, too, like Maryland, is now decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than 40,000 in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1,500 for months dominating the narrow peninsular region constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance and accepted the protection of the old flag.—This leaves no armed insurrectionists North of the Potomac, nor East of the Chesapeake. Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the Southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we like each have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily Southward.

Since your last adjournment Lieut Gen Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faithfully and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and comparing honor conferred with honor continued, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves as a grateful people. With the retirement of Gen. Scott came the Executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as known, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected.—The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of Gen. McClelland for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of Gen. McClelland is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive, and hence there is additional reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It is said one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other, and the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common object in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control it.

Every day continues to develope with increasing clearness, largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislature, boldly advocated with labored arguments to prove that a favored class of the people in the government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In the present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approaching form of tyranny.

It is not needed, nor fitting, here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connection, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is presumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves: and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.—Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights; nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole laboring community exists within that relation. A few men own capital and that few would labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class; neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern States a large majority are neither hirers or hired. Men, with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital, that is they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them, but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this class. Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system, which opens the way to all, gives hope to all and consequently energy and progress to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our National Census to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deemed desirable, has been even g reater. We thus have alone view what the popular principle applied to government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1861.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP HAMILTON, *near Fortress Monroe, Va.*,
November 23d, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I suppose your readers, and particularly those having friends in the 76th Regiment P. V., will be glad to hear of our whereabouts. Well, on Sunday morning last, we were notified at Camp Cameron, that on Monday we would leave for Washington. All that day everything was bustle and excitement, and on Monday morning our tents were struck, the baggage was packed up, and at 4.30 P. M. we bade farewell to Camp Cameron and our many new-found friends, and took up our march for Harrisburg. The Regiment marched directly to the rear of the Capitol, where we found the 55th Pennsylvania drawn up in line, awaiting our arrival. The State Colors were then presented to the two regiments, by the Governor, who informed us that we would go to South Carolina, and that he hoped we would be present at the burning of Charleston. Rev. Agnew, Chaplain of our regiment, responded on behalf of Col. Power. The ceremony being ended we marched to the P. R. R. depot, and at 9 P. M. we took seats in the cars for Baltimore. We reached that city at 8.30 A. M., and marched direct to the Camden street depot. Dinner was provided by the Relief Committee of Baltimore, when we were ordered to fall in and march.—Then we found that our destination was changed; that, instead of going to Washington, we were to go direct to Fortress Monroe. The boats "Georgiana" and "Louisiana" were provided for our use, and we accordingly marched on board of the two steamers. It was fully dark when we cast loose from the wharf and bade good-bye to friendly soil. After we had proceeded a few miles down the bay, the moon rose in all its glory—as it were, from the bosom of the deep—and a prettier sight it has never been my privilege to behold. The bay seemed to be one vast sheet of silver, and I sat long gazing upon it, thinking of home and the many friends I had left behind, and wondering whether I should ever have the privilege of meeting them once more.

We passed several places of interest on the way. Among them the most conspicuous are Forts McHenry and Carroll. Fort McHenry was bombarded by the British in the last war with England and is rendered memorable as furnishing the occasion for the composition of that glorious old song, "The Star Spangled Banner," while the engagement was going on. It is now in good condition for defence, having one of the most powerful water batteries in the United States. It is also well protected on the land side, and well garrisoned.

Fort Carroll is placed in the middle of the bay, about six miles below Fort McHenry. It was constructed by driving piles in the bed of the bay, so as to form a sort of pen or enclosure, and then filling up with stones of large size It is yet in an incomplete state. A remarkable feature in this Fort, is, that it contains an artesian well which penetrates beneath the bottom of the bay and supplies large quantities of fresh water.

About 5 A. M., on Wednesday we arrived at Fortress Monroe, and fastened to the wharf.—By noon we had landed and marched out to within about a mile of the village of Hampton, and within about four miles of the enemy's pickets. There were four regiments encamped in the vicinity of the Fortress when we arrived; and since we landed, the 45th, 55th, and 97th Pennsylvania Regiments have arrived and encamped near us. Others are expected shortly. From our camp we can see Sewell's Point, Newport News, and, with the aid of a glass, Craney Island and some of the batteries on the James River. For the first time I saw, yesterday, the rebel flag. It was floating in the breeze on one side of the bay, and the Union ensign on the other.

I will close this letter, already too lengthy, by giving you a list of the Field, Staff and Company Officers of the 76th Regiment P. V.:

Colonel, John M. Power, Johnstown, Pa.
Lieut. Colonel, D. H. Wallace, New Castle.
Major. O. M. Irwin, of Blair county.
Quartermaster, Chas. Garretson, of York Co.
Quartermaster Sergeant, W. King, Bedford.
Commissary Sergeant, W. F. Rysinger, York.
Serg't Major, J. M'Cormick, Hollidaysburg.
Surgeon, E. R. Scholl, Reading.
Assistant Surgeon, J. Siemans, Easton.
Chaplain, B. L. Agnew, Cambria county.
Co. A, Captain J. C. Campbell, Lawrence Co.
" B, " Strawbridge, Mercer "
" C, " J. W. Hicks, Blair "
" D, " C. Diller, York "
" E, " Henry Rice, Bedford "
" F, " Henry Wayne, Blair "
" G, " J. J. Baird, Indiana "
" H, " A. Hamilton, Luzerne "
" I, " H. C. McIntire, York "
" K, " J. S. Littell, Beaver "

In my next I shall give you a description of my first visit to the burnt village of Hampton, together with any items of information regarding daily events, which I may imagine will interest your readers.

J. R. F.

SOLDIER KILLED.—Last Friday morning the body of a soldier was found lying across the railroad track, in the lower part of the town, and upon examination, it was found to have been run over by cars; the right arm was almost cut from the shoulder, and the wheel had evidently passed over the breast and the upper part of the abdomen. A corroner's inquest was held by Esquire Snare, and a verdict of death from injuries received by being run over by the cars, rendered. The name of the deceased was Patrick McLaughlin, a private in the McClellan regiment, the same individual who had his thumb shot off in the fight in this place a few weeks ago. He had been lying around intoxicated in this place for several days, and it is supposed was overcome by liquor, and unable to get off the track when run over. The body was placed in a hastily constructed box and sent east.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

☞ What a delightful place to live in New Orleans must be! The levees deserted—ships rotting by the river side—storehouses abandoned to the rats—shops closed at noon on Canal and St. Charles streets—the grass cropping from the chinks of the pavements Nothing "doing"—no vessels coming in or going out—nobody having any money—nobody paying his debts. And then everything so aristocratically dear! Pork $40 per barrel; lard 45 cents per pound; bacon 35 and 40 cents per pound—and no potatoes in market. In addition to this, crime rampant—drunkenness and licentiousness putting public decency to the blush—a hostile fleet a few hours distant, threatening to destroy the city. So early and terribly have been the fruits of treason ripened!

Letter from Missouri.

[Through the kindness of Dr. J. M. Gemmill, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter received by him, a few days since, from an old resident of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, but more recently of Ebensburg, now residing in Missouri:]

BYRNUMVILLE, CHARITON Co., Mo.,
November 21st, 1861.

DR. J. M. GEMMILL—*Dear Sir*:—* * * It was seven years, on the 11th of this month, since we left Ebensburg, and in that length of time I have had to pass through many trials, some of which were rather severe, but nevertheless, I have had some sweet with the bitter. We have all had good health, and enjoyed ourselves very much, part of the time. I have worked hard in opening up and enclosing about ninety acres of ground, and putting up the necessary buildings, and was just about fixed, as I thought, to live comfortably; but alas! how uncertain is everything in the calculations of some men, and I appear to be one of the fated some. This unfortunate war has blasted all my hopes, so far as Missouri is concerned. You are, no doubt, informed that our State is in rebellion against the general Government, and, as a necessary consequence, is at war within herself. We stand, at present, pretty equally divided—loyal and rebel—and, as is the case in all civil wars and rebellions, we are very bitter one against the other—so much so that in many places it is unsafe to go about alone. Indeed, Doctor, you (who I trust are living in peace and harmony in old Pennsylvania,) can form no idea of how bad it really is in this State. The rebels, in some instances, have shot down citizens while at their work. At one time *they shot two children while at their plays*, and at another time a young girl of seventeen was shot down without cause!

I have been living in suspense since August last. For six weeks I watched every night. I have saved myself and horses thus far, and as things look now, and have for some time past, I expect to weather it through—at least until I can dispose of what I have, and then I will bid good-bye to Missouri.

This State is financially ruined, and, in my opinion, will be a battle-ground for years to come. Indeed, I cannot see how it can be otherwise. The people are of that material that know no such word as surrender, and one will not give up to the other. Nearly all the large slave-holders are Union men, while four-fifths of the others—at least that portion in the rebel army—are men and boys who never did and never will be able to own a slave. In a neighboring county it has been ascertained that three out of every four that are in the rebel army can neither read nor write. This county is, I have no doubt, about like the one referred to. The rebels are largely in the majority here. There are not more than two hundred loyal men in this county, and more than half of them are in this township. We have about thirty men in the United States service, among them my son Marshall. They are taking a great deal of contraband property, breaking up rebel camps, and killing some of them as a matter of consequence. The regiment is commanded by Col. John D. Forster, a native of Missouri and a slave-owner, who has no mercy on the rebels with whom he comes in contact. The rebels call him—as they do all Union men—an Abolitionist. The headquarters of the regiment is at Macon City, about twenty-five miles from this place, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail Road, which, by the by, has suffered considerable loss from the depredations of cowardly rebels, who are afraid to go into the army and fight manfully. Among them is a certain old Jimmy Vincent, a Presbyterian preacher, who was shot in the back while endenvoring to burn the Thayer bridge. (Pity it had not been in his old head!) Just here I will remark that the preachers of the M. E. Church South are rebels, to a man. A few weeks since, when the Conference was in session in Glasgow, a man came to the door of the church and told the preachers that the U. S. troops were coming. Immediately the preachers left the stand and all broke and ran; two of them left town without their horses! It was a false alarm, but shows that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." Such is secession in these parts.

I have heard of several secessionists, or their sympathizers, in the North, but I trust you are not of that number, and I therefore will venture to make a few more remarks on the subject of this unfortunate war, by way of opinion, and first let me say that I am in no way responsible for assisting to bring on this trouble, having been a warm supporter of Stephen

The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

THE MESSAGE.—Through the politeness of James P. Barr, Esq., of the Pittsburgh *Morning Post*, in furnishing us with an early extra containing President Lincoln's Annual Message, we are enabled to present our readers with that document this morning. It has crowded out our usual variety, but the anxiety to see the message will induce our patrons to overlook our shortcomings. The editor of the *Post* has our hearty thanks for his courtesy.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday (Wednesday) morning, engine No. 106, hauling one of the through freight trains between this place and Harrisburg, blew up while standing on the siding at Newton Hamilton station, instantly killing the engineer, Daniel Fisher, and the fireman, Benjamin Gushard. The engineer was thrown about seventy-five feet from the engine and was horribly mangled. The fireman was also thrown a considerable distance and terribly cut and bruised. No other persons about the train, so far as we have been able to learn, were injured.—Fisher was brought up to this place, where he resided, on the Express train. He leaves a wife and two children. Gushard was a single man and had his home at Patterson, to which place his remains were taken for interment.

SAD CALAMITY.—One of the most distressing accidents which has come to our notice, occurred in Bloomfield, Perry County, on Wednesday of last week. It appears that Mr. Wm. H. Henderson had a short time previous, procured about two pounds of powder for the purpose of blasting a well. Having got the powder damped he placed it on the mantle, above the stove, to dry, On the day the accident occurred, Mr. H. was arranging something on the shelf when he spilled a portion of the powder on the stove, and the remainder on the floor. His wife took a broom and swept the powder off the stove, by which means the whole of it became ignited, producing a terrible explosion, and burning Mr. H., his wife and child in a most horrible manner. The child died on the Friday morning following from the effects of its burns. Mrs. H. is now lying in a critical condition, no hopes of her recovery being entertained. Her face, arms and breast are shockingly burned and much swollen, rendering her a pitable sight to look upon. Mr. H. is badly burned on the hands and legs, but they are not necessarily dangerous.

☞ We were in error last week in stating that J. Wells Colling of this place was one of the members of Anderson's Body Guard. He received an appointment therein, if we are rightly informed, but did not report at head-quarters. We neglected at the same time to state that Max. Kephart, formerly a machinest in the shops in this place, is in the Guard. The Guard passed through this place on their way to Kentucky, on Monday last. A finer looking and better uniformed set of men we have never seen. All their appointments are complete. Each man is armed with a carbine, a sabre, a navy revolver and a bowie knife. Their clothing is of the very best dark blue cloth, trimmed neatly with orange colored lace. Their half-hats half-caps, surmounted with a small black plume, look military like.—The appearance of the company is a credit to the State, and we have every confidence that their actions will shed lustre on the citizen soldiers of the old Keystone.

☞ Our friends of the "Model," down stairs, are continually adding to the attractions of their establishment in the way of ladies' fancy dress goods. They are now opening a beautiful assortment of shawls, cloaks, etc., which may be had at bargains. Call early and get a sight of them even though you should not buy. John will take pleasure in showing them.

RESIGNED.—Capt. E. H. Turner has resigned the position of General Car Inspector of the Penn'a Rail Road. His resignation took effect on the 2d inst.—The duties of the office he has vacated will hereafter devolve upon Mr. Ambrose Ward, General Foreman of the Car Shop. This action of Capt. Turner will, we regret to say, involve his removal from our midst, and we are loath to part with so good a citizen. As a friend he is true; as a neighbor is kind and obliging, and as a member of our community,—esteemed by all. More especially will he be missed by his brethren of the "mystic tie," who are indebted to him for a bright example and much valuable instruction. May prosperity attend him wherever his lot is cast.

PRESENTATION.—William Domer, Esq., late chief clerk of the Maintenance of Way Department, of the Penn'a R. R., now a member of the "Anderson Body Guard," was presented with a handsome silver mounted Colt's Revolver Pistol, at the Logan House, on Monday evening last, by his former associates and friends, as a token of their appreciation of his patriotism and worth. The pistol was presented by Wm. A. Baldwin, Esq., in a neat speech, and responded to by Mr. Domer. Mr. D. had been in the service of the Company for about nine years, and resigned his position to enter the "Anderson Body Guard." The Guard has been transferred to Maj. Gen. Buell, now in command of the department placed under Gen. Anderson.

ANOTHER RAILROADER SET UP SHOP.—Our friend Daniel M'Cann has forsaken the bumper and sought refuge in a Grocery and Provision Store, on the corner of Branch and Julia streets, East Altoona, where he has now on hand a little of everything in his line of business. Read his advertisement in another column and then give him a call. You will find his stock as good and his prices as reasonable as those of any establishment in town.

CHEAP PORK AND LARD—By reference to the advertisement of M. Runyan in another column, it will be seen that he is prepared to furnish pork and lard in any quantity, at living prices. Those who wish to save a penny or two, in the item of lard, may do so by calling on him.

THE BOYS AND THEIR SLEDS.—We are not of the crusty, gouty kind of folks who find fault with every source of enjoyment invented by "Young America," neither are we for allowing them all the liberties they will take, if unrestrained by parental control, or the strong arm of the law. We were boys once, and did enjoy a smooth glassy surface, on which to coast with our sleds; and we would not now attempt to interfere with such sports of the juveniles, provided they select some other place than the pavements. Using the sidewalks as coasting ground makes them dangerous to pedestrians. Many persons have been maimed for life, or severely injured, by falling upon slippery pavements, and we are afraid that some of the attendants upon the meetings in the Methodist Church, or those who pass up and down Emma street, above Annie street, will meet with the same fate, if the boys are not prevented from using the sidewalks as coasting ground. Hold up a little, boys, and you will soon have snow enough to take the middle of the street for that purpose.

The Northmen.

A writer in a public journal some years ago expressed the great want of the people on this subject, in truthful and eloquent language.—"There is a nation," said the writer, "even now extant, posssing as brave a history as that of the Romans, as poetic as that of the Greeks; a nation that has controlled the world's history in many things, and at many times, and whose achievements in war and in letters are worthy the most heroic age of Rome, and the most finished period of Greece; a nation whose philosophy outran their age, and anticipated results that have been occurring ever since." In these remarks he referred to the *Northmen*, the dwellers of Scandinavium, who lived as heroes, lords and conquerors; who, sailing out of the ice and desolation in which they were born and nurtured, conquered England, Scotland and Ireland, ravaged Brittany and Normandy, discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland; crossed the Atlantic in their crazy barques, and discovered America long before *Columbus* existed. Is there not some one, the writer asked, who will write us a history of Scandinavias?

Prof. Sinding, a native of Denmark, has responded to this call, and has furnished the public with an excellent work on this interesting subject, of upwards of four hundred pages.—The Professor has been about three years in this country, and in that short period acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to write the work in our own tongue; and he has performed his task with surprising ability. The critic may discern occasionally the idiom of the foreigner, but he will be surprised to find so little to complain of in that respect. The work shows that the author is a man of letters, and it displays industrious research. That part of it which relates to the religious and political institutions of the Northmen, will be interesting to all nations; while the discovery of America by the Northmen, long before Columbus came into the world, will have a peculiar value in this country.

The accomplished author differs from many other foreigners who have visited this country. He is modest, unassuming, refined but easy in his manners, and very agreeable and interesting in conversation. He mingles with the masses, and makes himself well acquainted with their habits and feelings. If he should write a work on this country, he will know how to do justice to our people and their institutions.

The above notice, which we take from the Phil. *North American*, was written by Judge Ellis Lewis, whose endorsement of the work offers a sure guarantee of its value; and, in introducing it to our readers, we take occasion to say that Prof. Sinding is now in Altoona, and will remain for some time, so that those who desire copies of the work can be supplied from the fourth edition, which is now in press.

☞ The citizens of Huntingdon in general certainly have cause to be glad that the troops have been removed from Camp Crossman, notwithstanding a few contractors may have their fingers burned. After the guard was removed from the town, the soldiers did pretty much as they pleased, as the following, which we copy from the *Journal and American*, of Tuesday fully testifies.

One night last week a party of 30 or 40 soldiers from Camp Crossman, made an attack on Mr. Dean's "National House," tore off the spouting from the building, broke in the door, knocked over the stove and threw it into the street, broke the glasses and done other damage, ending in helping themselves to the liquors. It occurred about twelve o'clock at night.

FREE LECTURE.—Prof. Sinding of Copenhagen, Denmark, will deliver a free lecture in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, on tomorrow (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, on the "Warfaring Life of the Old Northmen, their Contempt for Death, and their Military Tactics,' Prof. S. enjoys a wide reputation as one of the best scholars of the age, and his lecture on the above subject, which he has delivered in other places, is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. His lecture will be a treat and he should have a good audience.

COLPORTEUR.—The peoples' friend, Jonathan Focht, colporteur of the American Tract Society, has arrived in this place, and is about to commence his annual canvass of the town with the works of the society. As most of our readers are acquainted with the man and the character of the books he sells, we deem it unnecessary to say more in relation to either, other than that they have their dimes ready to invest in a work the reading of which will interest and instruct them during the long winter evenings.

PORK AND LARD FOR SALE.—

I take this method of informing the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that I am now prepared to furnish PORK, in large quantities, at 4½ or 5 cents per pound. Also, an excellent article of LARD, at 8 *cents per lb. Wholesale*, or 10 *cents per lb. Retail*. The above articles can be had either at my Market-House or at my residence.

Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861. M. RUNYAN.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

DANIEL McCANN begs leave to inform the citizens of Altoona and adjacent country, that he has opened a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

On the corner of *Branch and Julia Streets, East Altoona*, where he has now and will always keep on hand an excellent stock of

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Salt, Spices, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Chop Stuff, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Fish, Cheese, Candles, Oil,

Soap, Pails, Brushes, Brooms, Clothes-Pins, and everything else usually kept in such stores—all of which will be sold *at the very lowest figures*.

Feeling sure that my Goods will recommend themselves, on trial, I invite my old acquaintances, and the public in general, to give me a call.

☞ Remember the place, corner of BRANCH & JULIA STREETS, East Altoona.

Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861.*2t

A RARE CHANCE.—A No. 1, half-size VOIGHTLANDER CAMERA, together with all the AMBROTYPE FIXTURES, for sale, with or without instruction. The instrument is a first-class one and has been used by the undersigned for ten years. Instructions will be given on reasonable terms, for cash, if application be made soon. Apply to

G. W. FISHER.

Nov. 28, 1861.–3t Altoona.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between JOS. A. HAINES and WILLIAM CARR, in the *Undertaking and Cabinet-Making business*, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ The Books of the late firm of Haines & Carr are in the hands of Jos. A. HAINES, who is authorized to settle the accounts, and by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

JOS. A. HAINES,
October 28, 1861.] WILLIAM CARR.
[Nov. 7, 1861.–3t]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSHUA HOOPER, late of Altoona, Blair co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN McCLELLAND, *Adm'r.*

Altoona, Oct. 24, 1861.–6t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander Refner, late of the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE REFNER,
ALTOONA, Nov. 21, 1861.] Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of DANIEL McCAULEY, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

Nov. 23, 1861–6t. SAMUEL HAGERTY, Ex'r.

PAY UP!—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that I have placed my Books and Accounts in the hands of JOHN GRIFFIN, Esq., for settlement and collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call on Squire Griffin and settle their accounts on or before the 15th of December next, and thereby save themselves further costs.

Nov, 23, 1861–3t. JOHN HAMILTON.

FENCING SCHOOL!

GENTLEMEN who wish to learn the beautiful art of fencing with the right sword, have now a very good chance to do so, by applying to J. G. VALLADE, Artist, Corner of Carolines and Virginia Sts.

☞ Lessons will be given either in the morning or in the evening, from the new French method of the celebrated Jean Louis, on moderate terms.

DENTISTRY.

J. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAVING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

Wall Paper and Border.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of the

LATEST SPRING STYLES,

Just received, which will be sold cheaper than ever by March 21, 1861-tf. J. & J. LOWTHER.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IS precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, rejuvenates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!

MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should always be on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis. Price $1 per bottle.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH, Agent, and all good Druggists. [June 27, 1861.–1yeow

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

McCORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &c., &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—*"Quick Sales and Small Profits."*

[Oct. 31, '61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861–tf.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut St.,

BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17–2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

Dress Goods, &c.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

CONFECTIONERY

AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROESI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861–tf

Timber and Farm Land Wanted.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.–6 mos.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. NO YOUNG LADY OR YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH!

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEAKING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACH

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters!

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

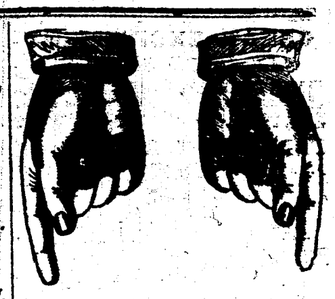
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, 1861–1y.



HEADQUARTER

Dry Goods & Grocery

EMPORIUM!

NEW STOCK, NEW FIRM,

AND

LOW PRICES!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. E. ICKES, ON THE CORNER OF BRANCH AND ANNIE STREETS, ALTOONA, where they are now receiving and opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

Consisting of PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS, BOMBAZINES, REPKAS, FRENCH MERINOS, THIBET CLOTHS, COBURGS, Plain and Fancy WOOL DELAINES, Children's Fancy SACK FLANNELS, ALPACAS, Plain and Printed CASHMERES, LAVELLAS, MOHAIR, DE BEGES, PERSIAN TWILL, COMMON DELAINES, and an endless variety of the

Latest Style Prints.

MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, UNIONS, CASHMERETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CORDUROYS, BLUE AND GREY DRILLS, CHECK, TICKING, AND HICKORY STRIPE.

WOOLEN GOODS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE BROCHE WOOLEN AND NEW STYLE RIBBED

CASHMERE SHAWLS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, NUBIAS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS, ROBINETS, BEGINGS, AND THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS AND SETS ever offered in Altoona.

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

HATS & CAPS

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Their assortment of

WOOLEN HOSERY

AND

GLOVES

is very complete and the low prices they are selling them at is certainly astonishing:

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, SYRUPS, and MOLASSES, MACKEREL, HERRING, CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CARBON AND FISH OIL, and, in fact, everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

☞ As they make their purchases almost entirely for CASH, and as they WILL SELL FOR

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable them to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business they hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & PLITT.

Nov. 14, 1861–3m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT JESSE SMITH'S!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with a

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF
HATS & CAPS.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ Store on *Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct. 9, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT HILEMAN'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Silk Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 16, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

Hello! This Way Neighbor!
NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little lower than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

All Cotton Goods at Old Prices!

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Figured Cloths, Cassimeres and American Prints 10 yards for $1. Muslins and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Shirting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts. Satinets all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

October 30, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS!

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses. If ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL!
Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek $12 50
For German or French 5 00
For Music 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Cover, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Chase, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, March 8th, 1861-1y

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, to give a fair trial. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground, oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at 1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by 1-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

WM. S. BITTNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE IN THE MASONIC TEMple, next door to the Post Office. Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

"They go right to the Spot."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S
Throat Confections,
ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

☞ They relieve a Cough instantly.
☞ They clear the Throat.
☞ They give strength and volume to the voice.
☞ They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
☞ They are delightful to the taste.
☞ They are made of simple herbs, and can harm no one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*. For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepared on receipt of the Price 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
Nov. 15, '60.-1y.] 48 Cedar Street New York.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, Respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON Co., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box. (Cephalic Pills.) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cts

Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St, N. Y.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper; all other are swindling counterfeits.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson's Wheeler & Wilson's

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

Over 14,000 More

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE,
AND
The Heroes of War.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum*.

Our Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

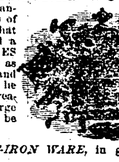
McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. MCAULEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

STOVES,
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.



TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADED PIPE Spouting, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. B. MYERS.

UNDERTAKING,
Cabinet-Making and Carpentering.

THE UNDERSIGNED have opened a shop of the above description, at the Corner of the Alley on Caroline street, between main and Virginia Sts., where they will manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and will also contract for putting up BUILDINGS of all descriptions, finding all material, &c.

☞ COFFINS made to order on shortest notice and in any style desired. By strict attention to business they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

HAINES & CARR.

Altoona, Sept. 26, 1861.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpeting, Druggets, Oil Cloths,
MATTINGS, &C.

WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House.) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS.....CHARLES SAILOR.

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861-1y

J. G. ADLUM,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

AUCTION GOODS
VERY CHEAP AT
McCormick's Store, in East Altoona!

JUST OPENED A VERY LARGE and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of British, French and American Dry Goods, selected with great care to suit this region of country. In the line of Ladies Dress Goods for quality and price, they will surpass.

Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hoopskirts, Clothes, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

Boots & Shoes in all their various make and material for Men & Boys' as well as Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ready Made Clothing,

a full assortment to suit the season, with Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Parasols, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Tin Ware, Queensware, Hard Ware, Stone Ware, Market Baskets, Zink Rubbers, Brushes, Clothes Lines, &c., with all articles necessary to make up a full assortment to meet the wants of the people.

ALSO, a complete

FAMILY GROCERY,

which will have our special attention, first in buying and selecting the best, and freshest articles as well as keeping it up at all times. Coffees of the very best and richest varieties.

TEAS,

Black and Green of the best quality and flavor. Sugars good and cheap; common Brown at 6, good at 8 cents, common white 10 cents.

Syrups and Baking Molasses,

from the best Loverings at 62½ to the lowest grade at 40 cents. Cornstarch, Dryed Peaches, Dryed Apples, Farrena, Bacon, Dryed Beef, Mackarel, Herring, Lake Fish & Dry Fish, Window Glass, different sizes, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce.

Always on hand, Speer & Halls celebrated Iron Plows.

Persons visiting town would do well before making their selections to call and examine our stock, as we will be pleased to see them free of charge. Very thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

Altoona, April 18th, 1861-tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest parlor light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 15, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

GROCERY, PROVISION,
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1860-6m. J. BERKOWITZ.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,
Brogans, Gaiters, &c.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY.

OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

S. M. WOODKOK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
BANKERS.
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")*

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS.

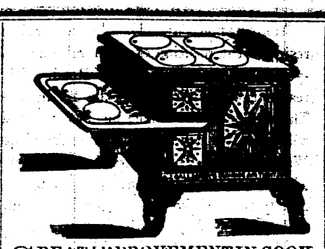
By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public

NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING

Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from this stove from the fact that it is all consumed ere it can escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that unpleasant and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves,

JOHN SHOEMAKER,
Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1858.

LADIES' WINE.
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
OF CULTIVATED PORTUGAL ELDER.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE.

CELEBRATED for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a genuine Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, and some of the first families in Europe and America.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE

is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from cultivated Portugal Elder, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,

because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

None genuine unless the signature of

ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.,

is over the cork of each bottle.

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Office 208 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by A. ROUST, Altoona; GEO. W. PATTERSON and GEO. A. JACOBS, Hollidaysburg; and by W. NOWLIN & CO., Tyrone. [jes7-1y

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FIRST ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS
AT THE "MODEL."

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN unusually fine Stock of Goods suitable for the Season. No Auction trash, but regular good Goods at very low prices. We deem it unnecessary to parade the prices of a few articles in an advertisement, but only say that we can and will sell goods at as fair prices as any other house in the place. We have, as usual, a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In this department we think we can say we have the best assortment to be found in the place, consisting in part of

Black and Fancy Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Merellas, Broche Mozambiques, Arabesques, Valencies, Grenadines, Colabriane, Challies, Delaines, Delieges, Lavellas, Brilliants, Ginghams, Lawns, Chintzs, Prints, and a full line of Domestic Dry Goods.

Also, Stella and Berege Anglais Shawls, Dusters, Hosiery, Gloves Collars and Cuffs, Magic Ruffling and a full stock of all kinds of notions and Fancy Goods. Umbrellas large and small. Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, Queensware,

Childrens Fancy Gigs, &c., &c.

We have also on hands a very large and superior stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

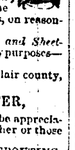
at Greatly Reduced Prices. Sugars and Syrups by the barrel at a small advance.

☞ We take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to the people of Altoona and vicinity for the share of their patronage before received, and invite them to drop in and see our new stock which we feel confident will please.

Altoona, April 19. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.



He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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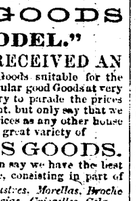
MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of



Cloths, Cassimeres, and VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and

patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office with Beil, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56-tf JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER,
Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 16-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

50,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES,
and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
BOOK BINDERY,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, Counties, Offices, Corporations and private individuals. In addition to the very best of stock and work manship may be relied upon, Blank Books printed, ruled and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorney's and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessment, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,
Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return work free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,
at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.